

THE HERALD.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

BY THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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THE DAILY HERALD is published every morning, except on Sundays, at the Herald office, corner West Temple and First South streets, Salt Lake City, by THE HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY. Subscription price, in advance, \$10.00 per annum, post paid.

THE SUNDAY HERALD is published every Sunday morning. Price, in advance, \$2.50 per annum, post paid.

ADVERTISERS will confer a favor by forwarding information to this office when their papers are not promptly received. This will aid us to determine where the fault lies.

ALL communications should be addressed to THE HERALD, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CITY DELIVERY.

By the year (invariably in advance) \$10.00
By the month 1.00
By the week .25
DUNBAR & WOOLLEY, Circulators.

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Will find THE HERALD on all railroad trains in the west, at the news stands in Denver, Fort Collins, Leadville, Portland, Boise and all other western cities. Also at the P. O. News Company, Chicago; Brewster's, Union square, New York; Palace Hotel, San Francisco; Chicago News Co., Chicago, and the Herald House, Washington. Readers of THE HERALD who do not find it offered for sale on the trains or other places where it should be, will confer a favor by notifying us immediately.

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Entered at the Postoffice at Salt Lake City, Utah, for transmission through the mails as second-class matter.

TUESDAY, October 27, 1891.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

The indications furnished by the United States agricultural department through Lieutenant Finley in San Francisco, especially for THE HERALD, are:
Fair weather, nearly stationary temperature.

STATED in the broadest possible way, the United States possesses 100,000 miles of railway more than the mileage throughout the entire Empire of Great Britain.

THE CHILIAN AFFAIR.

This government is altogether to blame for the ugly and unsatisfactory relations between the United States and Chile. Mr. HARRISON and Mr. BLAINE wanted to please the Irish voters. They wanted to do something which would cause the Irishmen in this country to think that they were especially recognized and favored by the government. Now there are scores of able and patriotic American citizens of Irish birth, but as a rule they have no sympathy with the present administration or its party. They believe in the generous principles of Democracy, and came to this country to escape just such doctrines put in actual practice as the Republicans are trying to establish here by their centralizing efforts intended to concentrate the government into the hands of a few, the many being ruled after the fashion of imperialism. Of course it would not do to show favor to one of these patriots. Farnham had been in America only long enough to acquire citizenship by the swiftest process known to the law, and because he was an agitator in the land of his birth and a politician here, he was selected to fill a post of honor. His ability was never taken into account. Nobody ever thought anything about his qualifications. The administration wanted to do something which would bring credit with our citizens of Irish antecedents, and Egan, in all his rascality and indiscretions, with his predisposition to trouble and his aptitude for meddling, was sent to represent this nation at the capital of Chile. There is very little for an American minister to do in that country. His chief duty, legitimately, consists in minding his own business and avoiding the taking sides in the political quarrels which are incident to the South American republic. We have so little to do with Chile commercially or diplomatically that the government at Washington ought rarely to be in communication with its representative at Santiago except as to formal reports.

Minister Egan, however, is a born disturber, an agitator, and it is utterly impossible for him to be in the neighborhood of a political quarrel without taking a hand in it. If nobody else will get up a dispute he will see to it that the contention comes. He had scarcely arrived at the Chilean capital when stories reached this country of his offensive interference in local affairs, and when the late trouble arose between the tyrant BALACEDA and the oppressed Chilean people who set out to free themselves from the rule of the butcher, Egan took sides with the autocrat and became conspicuously active in behalf of his friend and the brutal rule which the latter personified. The minister continued this course to the downfall of BALACEDA, persistently and effectively showing his partisanship when the situation demanded absolute neutrality in action and the avoidance of any show of sympathy for either side in the controversy.

Under the circumstances, can there be any surprise when the victorious Chilean people show their dislike for Americans and their resentment of the course pursued by our representative? The Chileans would be controlled by other than human sentiments and passions if they were to feel kindly toward the United States, which government has done that which would naturally cause the struggling southern republic to feel that the great power of the north was its enemy. The truth is the mischief has been wrought by the indiscretion of and lack of diplomacy in Minister Egan, a man who was appointed to the place solely because it was thought that his influence with the Irish in America would help the Republican party.

At the same time, while the administration has brought this trouble upon itself, every American will say that Chile must be brought to account for its indiscretions to our soldiers and citizens. When it comes to requiring a show of respect for the American flag and our countrymen at the hands of other governments and people, it is not a question of politics and parties at home. The proposition appeals to American citizens. Everybody will hope that President HARRISON and Secretary BLAINE will be equal to the occasion; that they will show by the prompt action which they take in the case, that they understand fully the great responsibility which rests upon them. An American sailor who has been himself must be as free to walk the streets of Valparaiso as any citizen of

Chile, otherwise there will be a failure at Washington which will bring the blush of shame to the cheek of every American.

A SUFFRAGE BOOM.

If the woman suffrage movement is going to assume the form or take on the characteristics of its outgrowth in the Kansas town of Argonia, we apprehend that spinsterdom—in other words, New England—will take new interest in the scheme which demands equal rights for women. All the town officers of Argonia are women, and in passing it may be well enough to remark that the administration of affairs has been so creditable that the ladies do a good deal of "pointing with pride" to the splendid record which they are making. The incident, perhaps we should call it an object lesson, to which we refer, happened the other day, and may be briefly related. Miss ELA SMITH, a pretty girl and a leader among the suffragists, took it into her head that she wanted to marry. This may have been the result of boredom, but whatever gave her the idea she was prompt to act upon it. She called upon Mr. WALTER TIPPIN, a young gentleman of standing in society, and in just three minutes from the greeting had proposed marriage and been accepted. There was neither hugging nor kissing except the single smack which came as a sort of seal to bind the bargain, and, of course, there had been no waste of coal and destruction of sleep during long winter evenings. A justice of the peace was called, and before the sun had sunk behind the Kansas prairie, ELA and WALTER were wife and husband, and the cause of woman's rights had received not only a practical vindication, but a real boom.

SOME YEARS ago at the Social Science Congress in England the superintendent of Norwich prison said that the prisoners were fifty per cent less than at a former time. Now we are glad to learn that that prison is to be abolished. Much the same reform is in progress in other parts of England. The proportion of persons sent to prison in 1890 in England to the whole population was one in 30,000.

AN ILLITERATE STATE.

If the people of Louisiana are without cause for complaint against the men who collected census statistics, then the youth of that state have good ground for complaint against their elders. It is a deplorable showing which the census makes in the matter of education, and one which is entirely out of harmony with the spirit of the age and the ambition of the country. The total school population is 239,163, while the attendance in the public schools last year was only 53,000, or about 22 per cent. of the children of school age. The effect of this educational neglect may be readily seen. For instance, in 1880 there were 102,957 illiterate voters in the state, and in 1888 the number had increased to 127,444. If these illiterates were confined to the blacks it might be charged that the negroes themselves were responsible for their ignorance, but when it is shown that of the illiterates in 1880, 10,377 were white, and of those in 1888, 23,914 were white, it will be seen that the whites have little to boast over the blacks. It is hardly possible that an American state will pass under the control of an illiterate majority, although the tendency in that direction should set the better element of Louisiana to thinking very seriously of the necessity of inaugurating a better school system than that which now prevails there.

AMERICA did not at once attract the emigrant from Europe. The value of a home in the New World was a thing of slow discovery. It is estimated that from 1783, when the American Revolution closed triumphantly, to 1830—a period of thirty-seven years—only 235,000 persons emigrated to America from Europe. That was about 6,000 persons each year. A single year since 1882—788,932 persons came to America as emigrants, or 2,158 persons for each day in the year.

IN NEW YORK.

The desperation of the New York Republicans was clearly illustrated the other evening at a called meeting of the Union League club, the radical Republican society of the city and state. The political situation was laid before the members, and then and there the magnificent sum of \$40,000 was contributed to help Fassett through the campaign. Many of the gentlemen who helped make up this amount had already given generously, but the appeal for aid was so powerful, the necessities of the candidate being great, that they could not resist the fat-fryers.

The circumstances of double interest. It amounts almost to a confession on the part of Fassett and his managers that the "big is up," so to speak, unless it can be saved by cash. Early in the campaign the Republican organs had much to say about their "magnificent" candidate, his wonderful popularity, and the walk-over that was before him. Never before was there such an affectation of confidence. Latterly, however, the tone of the organs has changed, and now the columns are daily filled with appeals to Republicans not to desert the party but to stand by their colors. It is also observed that instead of referring to Mr. Fassett as a man who cannot be assailed the party press is reaching out in all directions to find excuses for him and his shortcomings. The latest is a denial that he is wearing Boss PLATT's collar, whereas at the start some of the papers boasted of the connection between the Senator and the candidate. Another interest is felt to be true, that money can be expended during the closing days of the campaign. Nobody pretends to say that the cash can be used to meet legitimate expenses. The natural inference is that some crooked work is to be attempted, and this inference is encouraged by the fact that the fund will be expended under the direction of PLATT.

On the other side everything seems to be lovely. There has been nothing but good sailing for the Democrats, and to-day not even the suggestion of a cloud appears in the horizon. The party is united as never before, its best men are active in the campaign, the rank and file are enthusiastic and there is absolute confidence all along the line. As the election day approaches the success of FLOWEN and the Democratic ticket becomes absolutely certain.

THE ANNUAL SCARE.

The Colorado newspapers and ranch owners have taken up the business of inaugurating the regular annual Indian scare. As certainly as the years come around the cry scents from all along the western border of the Centennial state that the Indians have turned ugly, that they are off their reservation and slaughtering game ruthlessly, that the lives of farmers and ranchmen are in danger, and so on, this exciting detail invariably concluding with a demand that the Redskins be removed from Colorado to Utah. It is to be true, that almost invariably the scare is raised by those sensational stories are absolutely devoid of facts upon which to base them. Later in the season, when the truth comes out, it is usually learned

that the Indians have given not the slightest cause for alarm, but have been careful to avoid doing anything which would bring trouble upon them.

The secret of this yearly sensation is well enough known here. The Colorado Indians own and occupy some valuable land upon which the greedy eyes of our friends over there look longingly. If the aborigines can be ousted, their reservation will provide ranches and homesteads for a good many Colorado citizens, and perhaps there will be a chance for speculation in land by some of the enterprising gentlemen on the other side of the boundary. At any rate, a year or two ago it was published that a little coterie of speculators were back of the periodical scare, and were putting up money to increase the agitation of the removal question.

THE HERALD thinks it can speak for the people of Utah when it says that Colorado's surplus Indians are not wanted here. On the contrary, the sentiment here is that the reservation in this territory is entirely too large and should be cut down to reasonable limits, the surplus being opened to settlement by poor home-seekers. It would not be right; it would be a wicked imposition to take any more land in this territory for the Indians.

We may expect the present Colorado scare will be kept up, in the papers, until the weather turns so cold that it will be idle to say the Indians are a menace to anybody, and the matter will be carried into Congress with the manufactured facts upon which it found the appeal for removing the southern Utes. This is the course usually pursued.

IT ought not to require much effort to convince Congress not merely of the justice but of the necessity of providing another or two more district judges for Utah. A mere statement of the facts should be sufficient. Litigation is woefully delayed and through no fault of the judges, some of whom hold court every week day for months at a stretch. Besides the injustice which this brings upon men who go to law to adjust their disputes and obtain their rights, the overworked judges cannot give that attention to cases which their importance demands. Inasmuch as the territorial judges are paid such meager salaries objection to the increased number demanded will hardly be raised on the score of economy.

THAT PIQUA TIN.

It may be regarded by some as bordering upon cruelty to refer again to that Piqua affair when Major MCKINLEY, with great aid, dipped a sheet of iron into a pot of molten waste and called it tin-plate. The incident has been so severely beresqued through the publication of the facts, that the republican candidate for governor of Ohio is said to want to smash somebody over the head whenever anybody says anything about tin-plate in his hearing. But as the MCKINLEY followers are still trying to dupe the public by imposing upon them badges made of foreign tin plate and wickedly labeled as having come from the Piqua works, which have never turned out a sheet of plate made from American rolled steel and American tin, it is only proper that the following letter should be published. It was written by the editor of the Piqua Leader and states accurately the situation:

PIQUA, O., Oct. 6, 1891.

Governor James A. Campbell, Columbus:

MY DEAR SIR—About a year ago the Corrugating company added to its establishment a plant for the production of galvanized tin. Included in this galvanizing plant is an iron pot about 36 inches in diameter and 30 inches deep, set in a furnace of brick work, for heating up the refuse or waste stuff from the galvanizing operation. The resulting metal being an alloy called spelter, which has considerable value in the metal market, but is not made further use of in the Corrugating company. I frequently visit the establishment, and am well acquainted with the gentlemen who manage it.

While there recently, Mr. JAMES HICKS, the president, volunteered to show me how they made the sheets of metal "terne roofing plate." We first went into the rolling mill, where he showed up an improvised pair of rolls, which he said were for the cold rolling of iron or steel for the metal plates. The machine was idle at the time. Mr. HICKS explained that this pair of rolls were imported from a lathe which was used for turning up the rolls of the rolling mill. We then went into the galvanizing department, where the work of dipping steel or iron sheets in molten metal, contained in the iron kettle to which I referred, was in progress. Enclosed in this department were Mr. McCANE, foreman, his assistant and two boys. Mr. HICKS stated that the sheets then being dipped were intended for the order received from Mr. H. S. STREIBERGER. Mr. HICKS made no claim to having any special plant for the production of tin or tin-plate. He frankly stated that their operations were tentative and he did not know what the result would be.

Very sincerely, your friend,

JEROME SMILEY.

In speaking of the matter Mr. STREIBERGER, who is himself a large manufacturer, said: "I had bought several iron roofs from the Corrugating company. I believe in patronizing home industries, and when I heard that they were making tin roofing I ordered a roof for my barn in good faith. I wanted tin for a barn roof, and not political tin. They violated the rules of business courtesy by permitting Major MCKINLEY to use our contract in his speech. As proof of the actual existence of a tin factory, the stuff that they were dipping was not tin. I paid for it because I did not want it to get into my hands. In the letter accompanying my remittance, I stated that metal was not what I ordered, and that it would be used in the present campaign as my friends and myself thought best."

THE PEARL BUTTON INCIDENT.

The Democratic orators in Ohio have had no better weapon with which to fight the enemy than the incident that early in the battle the Chicago dry goods firm of Marshall Field & Co., was required to pay \$3,000 duty on \$1,400 worth of pearl buttons imported from Europe. The argument is one which everybody can understand. The most stupid person does not have to puzzle his brain much to ascertain that he has been wronged when compelled to pay \$3.25 for an article which he knows could be bought for \$1 if it were not for the tariff. Governor CAMPBELL has made the most of the pearl button affair, and so have his co-workers, and MCKINLEY and friends have been unable to parry the assault. The Republicans at first went to MARSHALL FIELD & Co., and tried to get a denial of the fact, but while two of the leading partners are Republicans and were much annoyed by the publication of the incident they could not find courage to attempt a refutation of a fact which was verified by their own books as well as by those of the custom house. They took some revenge, however, on BARNHART, their custom house broker, and threatened him with dismissal. It seems that Mr. FIELD himself is a straight Democrat. The other day he returned from Europe, and his partners at once laid the matter before him and with much earnestness berated the employee who had given the business away, saying at the same time that they would have discharged him except for his long and faithful service. Poor BARNHART was at once summoned, who appeared with fear and trembling, expecting to be told that he might lose his employment. He undertook to explain that the button facts got out through carelessness and not intentionally on his part, and said it wouldn't occur

again, when he was interrupted by FIELD who said:

"Why shouldn't it occur again? Why shouldn't the people be made acquainted with the truth? They ought to know the injustice that the McKinley bill causes, and I am glad that this fact about the pearl buttons has got into print, and the more there is published about it the better. You did perfectly right about it, Mr. BARNHART. Let the people know that the tariff is a tax."

Mr. FIELD's words were promptly put into print and have since been repeated a hundred times on the platform, the result being that the Ohioans are saying among themselves that the tariff is a tax which consumers have to pay. The effect of the pearl button incident will be seen at the polls next month.

JUST FOR FUN.

You can trade your reputation for a dollar, but you can never trade back. —*Chicago Republic.*

"To what base (burner) uses do we come at last," sighed the coal.—*Washington Republic.*

A fox skin is worth a dollar; but it's the hardest way to earn a dollar to get a fox where you can skin him.—*Richmond Recorder.*

"Never fear, sir; it shall be so handsome that you won't know it yourself." —*Der Scherz.*

"Shouldn't parsons smoke?" is a question which is being widely discussed in England. It applies to the reverend gentlemen only while they are on the earth, of course.—*Buffalo Express.*

"Why are you so foolish as to have that old book rebound when there is really only a remnant of it left?" "That's it. I am going to have it bound over to keep the piece." —*Baltimore American.*

A Different Place.—Mrs. Fangle-Johnny Cumsy, aren't you afraid your face will get tanned if you don't wear your hat? Johnny—None. My face isn't where I usually get tanned.—*Texas Siftings.*

Willis—I'd hate to be as hard up as Broker seems to be. Miss Willis—What leads you to think he is hard up? "Why, he's been to see me ten times this week to get \$1 borrowed from him six months ago." —*Brooklyn Life.*

From the Cyclone Section.—Little Miss (who has been to the opera)—Uncle John, did you hear "Castles in the Air" Uncle Wayne (from the west)—No, but I've seen houses up in the air many a time.—*Street & Smith's Good News.*

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